

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 27, 1953
For actions of July 24, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 139

CONTENTS

Adjournment.....	12	Food inspection.....	8	Prices, support.....	32
Appropriations.....	1,4,18,19	Foreign aid.....	13,28	Property, surplus.....	10
Budgeting.....	9	Forestry.....	24	Reorganization.....	2,7,25
Buildings.....	3	Grain storage.....	17	Small business.....	6
Contracts.....	21	Hawaii.....	31	Statistics.....	15
Cotton.....	30	Legislative program.....	12,20	T.V.A.....	22
Customs simplification.....	14,20	Loans, farm.....	1,2	Trade, foreign	
Drought relief.....	1,33	Personnel.....	16	11,13,14,20,27,32
Economic advisers.....	7	Prices, cattle.....	26	Treaties.....	29

HIGHLIGHTS: House passed drought-relief appropriation bill. Senate committees reported foreign-relief and customs-simplification bills. Senate rejected conference report on 1st independent offices appropriation bill. House sent FCA-reorganization bill to conference. Senate passed lease-purchase bill for buildings. Sen. Murray and Humphrey criticized USDA for not providing more storage facilities.

HOUSE

1. DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 305, which had been reported by the Appropriations Committee earlier in the day (H. Rept. 922) (pp. 9983-8). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Mahon to increase from \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000 the amount for FHA loans under title 2 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (pp. 9987-8).

The committee report states: "The committee recommends the full estimate of \$150,000,000, of which \$130,000,000 is added to the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, and \$20,000,000 is authorized for regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmer's Home Administration. Of the funds proposed for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, \$30,000,000 is provided for economic disaster loans under Section 2 (b) of the Act, \$60,000,000 is allowed for special livestock loans under Section 2 (c)..., and \$40,000,000 is recommended to cover costs incurred in furnishing emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers under Section 2 (d)...

"...Removal of the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500 for loans under Section 2 (c)...is proposed. The committee feels that denial of loans of less than \$2,500 outside of disaster areas will work a severe hardship on small farmers...

"The committee feels strongly that the regular Farmers' Home Administration offices and personnel should be used... It questions the need for additional committees or other special groups..."

2. FCA REORGANIZATION. Reps. Hope, Anderson, Hill, Cooloy, and Poage were appointed conferees on H. R. 4353, to reorganize FCA, etc. (p. 9984).
3. BUILDINGS. Passed without amendment H. R. 6342, to authorize GSA to acquire real property and to provide for construction of public buildings thereon by executing purchase contracts (pp. 9989-10004).
4. DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 5969 (p. 9979).
5. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4551, to amend the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 removing authorization of projects by the Interior Department (H. Rept. 933)(p. 10038).
6. SMALL BUSINESS. Received the conference report on H. R. 5141, to create a Small Business Administration, to replace the RFC (pp. 10029-34, D773).
adversely
7. REORGANIZATION. The Government Operations Committee reported/without amendment H. Res. 263, disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 9 of 1953, providing for a reorganized Council of Economic Advisers (p. 10038).
8. FOOD INSPECTION. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6434, to simplify procedures for establishment of food standards by the Food and Drug Administration (H. Rept. 934)(p. 10038).
9. BUDGETING. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 2, to provide that Federal expenditures shall not exceed revenues except in time of war or national emergency declared by Congress (p. D771).
10. SURPLUS PROPERTY. The Government Operations Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) H. R. 6382, to extend until June 30, 1954, the period during which GSA may conduct negotiated sales of surplus property (p. D771).
11. FOREIGN TRADE. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee ordered reported (but did not actually report) S. Con. Res. 40, declaring it the sense of Congress that export containers be marked with the words "United States of America" (p. D771).
12. ADJOURNED until Mon., July 27 (p. 10037). Legislative program as announced by Rep. Halleck: Mon., Consent and Private Calendars; Tues., immigration bill; then (if reported) foreign-relief and other bills. Rep. Halleck said, "I am confident we can dispose of the matters next week that are before us." (pp. 10028-9.)

SENATE

13. FOREIGN RELIEF. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2249, to authorize CCC to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President for the purpose of enabling the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements in countries friendly to the U. S. (S. Rept. 631)(p. 10046).
The Committee reported without amendment H. 2475, to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the U. S. (S. Rept. 642)(p. 10048).
14. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION BILL. The Finance Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 5877 (S. Rept. 632)(p. 10046).

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 305

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 1953

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 24, 1953

Reported without amendment; considered and passed

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1954, the following sums:

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

8 For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving
9 fund established under the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended
10 (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said

1 Act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan
2 limitation of \$2,500: *Provided further*, That not more than
3 \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed
4 and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said Act, including
5 reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs
6 incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock
7 feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the
8 President, under authority of the Act of September 30, 1950
9 (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July
10 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000
11 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for
12 administrative expenses.

13 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

14 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

15 For an additional amount for loans under title II of the
16 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,-
17 000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized
18 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1954.

Passed the House of Representatives July 24, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN

JULY 24, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 24, 1953

Reported without amendment; considered and passed

[FULL COMMITTEE PRINT]

NOTICE.—This report is given out subject to release when consideration of the bill which it accompanies has been completed by the whole committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

83D CONGRESS <i>1st Session</i>	}	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	}	REPORT No. ———
------------------------------------	---	--------------------------	---	-------------------

MAKING AN EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR 1954

JULY 24, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. —]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the accompanying joint resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, particularly those in counties and States in the Southwest which have been designated as disaster areas by the President. The accumulative effect of continued drought in this area during the past four years has created an unprecedented need for emergency credit and livestock feed.

In House Document No. 208, dated July 15, the President requested an additional \$150,000,000 for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund of the Department of Agriculture, based on the recently enacted legislation (Public Law 115, 83rd Congress) authorizing two new types of loans, economic disaster loans and special livestock loans, and providing for emergency assistance through the furnishing of feed and seed in the disaster area.

The committee recommends the full estimate of \$150,000,000, of which \$130,000,000 is added to the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, and \$20,000,000 is authorized for regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmer's Home Administration. Of the funds proposed for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, \$30,000,000 is provided

for economic disaster loans under Section 2 (b) of the Act, \$60,000,000 is allowed for special livestock loans under Section 2 (c) of the Act, and \$40,000,000 is recommended to cover costs incurred in furnishing emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers under Section 2 (d) of the Act.

The additional funds authorized for the regular production and subsistence loan program of the Farmer's Home Administration are provided to meet emergency needs of farmers and stockmen for this type of loan throughout the United States. While these funds are made available for use primarily in disaster areas, they can and should also be used in other States and areas to make loans to applicants requiring this kind of credit assistance where emergency needs develop.

Removal of the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500 for loans under Section 2 (c) of the Act with respect to the funds in this bill is proposed. The committee feels that denial of loans of less than \$2,500 outside of disaster areas will work a severe hardship on small farmers and ranchers in such localities. Such persons may suffer disaster and have as much need for a loan of \$2,499 or less than those located within a disaster area.

The committee feels strongly that the regular Farmers' Home Administration offices and personnel should be used to handle all loans made from funds contained in this bill. It is proud of the excellent record of this organization and has great confidence in its ability to wisely administer the type of program contemplated here. It questions the need for additional committees or other special groups, and also questions the advisability of incurring the additional administrative costs which would inevitably result from the establishment of seemingly duplicating committees. Furthermore, it feels that there are many local advantages in dealing through already established and recognized points of contract.

The committee also wishes to direct attention to the matter of interest rates for the various types of loans involved in this program. Both the regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmers' Home Administration and the special livestock loans provided for under Section 2 (c) of the new Act carry an interest rate of 5 percent. Loans under both of these categories may be made in any area of the country, whether or not designated as a disaster area by the President. In connection with the economic disaster loans provided for by Section 2 (b) of the new Act, the interest rates are left to the determination of the Secretary. Testimony received from witnesses from the Department of Agriculture indicates that the rate for this latter category of loans will be 3 percent, the prevailing rate for other disaster loans of the Department. It is understood that loans at this lower rate of interest will be made only in localities designated as disaster areas by the President.

The committee feels that all emergency feed programs, including the furnishing of hay, in which the Government is to participate should be financed from funds included in this bill for "emergency feed and seed assistance".

NOTICE: This joint resolution is given out subject to release when consideration of it has been completed by the Whole Committee. Please check on such action before release in order to be advised of any changes.

[COMMITTEE PRINT]

83D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 1953

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*
3 That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1954, the following sums:

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

8 For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving
9 fund established under the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended

1 (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Pro-*
 2 *vided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said
 3 Act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan
 4 limitation of \$2,500: *Provided further*, That not more than
 5 \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed
 6 and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said Act, including
 7 reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs
 8 incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock
 9 feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the
 10 President, under authority of the Act of September 30, 1950
 11 (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July
 12 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000
 13 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for
 14 administrative expenses. *for loans during the f.y. 1954.*

15 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

16 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

17 For an additional amount for loans under title II of the
 18 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,-
 19 000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized
 20 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
 21 tion Act, 1954.

83d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. J. RES.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN

JULY 24, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

MAKING AN EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1954

JULY 24, 1953.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 305]

The Committee on Appropriations reports the accompanying joint resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, particularly those in counties and States in the Southwest which have been designated as disaster areas by the President. The accumulative effect of continued drought in this area during the past four years has created an unprecedented need for emergency credit and livestock feed.

In House Document No. 208, dated July 15, the President requested an additional \$150,000,000 for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund of the Department of Agriculture, based on the recently enacted legislation (Public Law 115, 83rd Congress) authorizing two new types of loans, economic disaster loans and special livestock loans, and providing for emergency assistance through the furnishing of feed and seed in the disaster area.

The committee recommends the full estimate of \$150,000,000, of which \$130,000,000 is added to the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, and \$20,000,000 is authorized for regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmer's Home Administration. Of the funds proposed for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, \$30,000,000 is provided for economic disaster loans under Section 2 (b) of the Act, \$60,000,000 is allowed for special livestock loans under Section 2 (c) of the Act, and \$40,000,000 is recommended to cover costs incurred in furnishing emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers under Section 2 (d) of the Act.

The additional funds authorized for the regular production and subsistence loan program of the Farmer's Home Administration are provided to meet emergency needs of farmers and stockmen for this type of loan throughout the United States. While these funds are made available for use primarily in disaster areas, they can and should also be used in other States and areas to make loans to applicants requiring this kind of credit assistance where emergency needs develop.

Removal of the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500 for loans under Section 2 (c) of the Act with respect to the funds in this bill is proposed. The committee feels that denial of loans of less than \$2,500 outside of disaster areas will work a severe hardship on small farmers and ranchers in such localities. Such persons may suffer disaster and have as much need for a loan of \$2,499 or less than those located within a disaster area.

The committee feels strongly that the regular Farmers' Home Administration offices and personnel should be used to handle all loans made from funds contained in this bill. It is proud of the excellent record of this organization and has great confidence in its ability to wisely administer the type of program contemplated here. It questions the need for additional committees or other special groups, and also questions the advisability of incurring the additional administrative costs which would inevitably result from the establishment of seemingly duplicating committees. Furthermore, it feels that there are many local advantages in dealing through already established and recognized points of contact.

The committee also wishes to direct attention to the matter of interest rates for the various types of loans involved in this program. Both the regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmers' Home Administration and the special livestock loans provided for under Section 2 (c) of the new Act carry an interest rate of 5 percent. Loans under both of these categories may be made in any area of the country, whether or not designated as a disaster area by the President. In connection with the economic disaster loans provided for by Section 2 (b) of the new Act, the interest rates are left to the determination of the Secretary. Testimony received from witnesses from the Department of Agriculture indicates that the rate for this latter category of loans will be 3 percent, the prevailing rate for other disaster loans of the Department. It is understood that loans at this lower rate of interest will be made only in localities designated as disaster areas by the President.

The committee feels that all emergency feed programs, including the furnishing of hay, in which the Government is to participate should be financed from funds included in this bill for "emergency feed and seed assistance".

○

H. J. RES. 305

[Report No. 922]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 24, 1953

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN introduced the following joint resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 24, 1953

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there ~~is~~ *are* hereby appropriated, out of any money in
4 the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1954, the following sums:

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

8 For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving
9 fund established under the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended
10 (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Pro-*

1 *vided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said
2 Act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan
3 limitation of \$2,500: *Provided further*, That not more than
4 \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed
5 and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said Act, including
6 reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs
7 incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock
8 feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the
9 President, under authority of the Act of September 30, 1950
10 (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July
11 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000
12 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for
13 administrative expenses.

14 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

15 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

16 For an additional amount for loans under title II of the
17 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,-
18 000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized
19 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
20 priation Act, 1954.

83d CONGRESS
1st Session

H. J. RES. 305

[Report No. 922]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

By Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN

JULY 24, 1953

Referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 24, 1953

Reported with an amendment, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed

"You have mentioned among the members of the delegation the representative of a shipping line (Messageries maritimes). What is the standing of this enterprise in China?"

"The members of the mission have been unanimous in defending the French flag. The risks of international complication aggravated by the American pressures on the member nations of OUN had caused the Chinese to desert the French company temporarily in favor of a Polish shipping line. Thanks to the perseverance of the French line and their agent in Shanghai, its position has been reestablished today. The monthly contacts between European ports and Takubar and Shanghai have been renewed again. The adoption in the contracts signed at Peiping of the phrases cost and freight (c. f.) for French exports and f. o. b. for Chinese exports leaves to the French sellers and buyers the choice of carrier, which obviously places the shipping lines (Messageries maritimes) in a privileged position."

THE COEXISTENCE OF FIVE FORMS OF ECONOMY

"You told me that you have just left Peiping. Could you tell us some of your impressions of the Chinese economy?"

"A stay of 3 weeks does not enable me to pass serious judgment on Chinese economy. I can say, however, how surprised I was, in comparison to what I have seen in the U. S. S. R., to find that the government of New China had succeeded in making secure in a coherent system the coexistence of 5 different forms of economy: the State, private capital, mixed management, the working classes and the cooperative. According to the information that I gathered from authorized sources, 60 percent of the light industry is in the hands of the national bourgeoisie, 70 percent of the trading is in private hands. As for the agricultural reform, it is revealed more clearly by the allocation of the land to the farmers than by collectivism."

"I am not forgetting that I am speaking to an ex-president of the Advertising Federation. On this phase of your professional activities, what stands out in your mind?"

"My ignorance of the Chinese language did not permit me to evaluate to the fullest extent the slogans which appear on the several large billboards that are found in Peiping. On the other hand, I was struck by the method used by the Chinese advertiser to start campaigns of public interest. The Chinese, who to the satisfaction of their accountants, have invented the abacus, worship figures. That is why they have wisely scored two successive campaigns to reform their economy in favor of the movements of Sanfan (literally three against) and Woufan (five against)."

"The first is for the purpose of schooling military officers and the employees of business concerns and of government departments against three evils: corruption, wastefulness and bureaucracy. The second is for the purpose of educating industrialists and businessmen against bribery, tax dodging, misuse of State property, fraud in the execution of contracts, and the theft of economic information from government sources."

"Likewise, when the system is put into operation, if it meets with success, it is intended to put a stop to a deplorable sanitary situation, by the device of 'eight cleanings' which will affect the individual, the house, and the city; the scheme of 'five destructions' (flies, mosquitoes, fleas, bugs, and lice); and finally the 'sole capture' campaign to exterminate rats. If one believes the official claims, 44 million rats, 19 billion insects, and 15 million tons of rubbish will disappear from Chinese life."

"All in all, Mr. President, were you satisfied with your trip?"

"We were all pleased with our trip. Aside from the eagerness which we noticed that people had to carry out gradually the transformation of men and things, we were able

to appreciate the interest which the Chinese authorities have in the cultural development of the country and the conservation of the artistic heritage left to China by the ancient dynasties. Finally, the fine welcome we were accorded everywhere, both among economic circles as well as among the students of the University, made us think that China and France must find the opportunity to begin conversations leading to the furtherance of trade."

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 5 minutes today, following any special orders heretofore entered.

NEED FOR ORDERLY EVALUATION OF INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES

(Mr. ZABLOCKI asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I joined my colleague from New York, Representative EDNA KELLY, in introducing a concurrent resolution which provides for the creation of a joint committee on intelligence matters. The joint committee would consist of 9 members from both bodies of Congress with no more than 5 members being selected from the same political party.

The activities of the Central Intelligence Agency and related intelligence services have been handled from a congressional standpoint in a piecemeal fashion. The importance of these activities to the national security demands at this time the creation of a joint committee, which will keep the Congress informed and bring these activities under responsible scrutiny. The proposed committee would operate in a manner which has been successfully adopted by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy matters.

Intelligence has developed as an activity of utmost importance since World War II. The agencies in this field are entitled to a continuous, constant, and stable relationship with the Congress. The membership of the joint committee on intelligence matters, which would presumably be drawn from those charged with responsibility for military and foreign-policy matters, would supply this important link in this crucial area. At the same time, the joint committee would save the executive branch's intelligence activities from being subjected to undue interference by a number of separate congressional committees, which may consider themselves called upon to pursue inquiries into their operations.

I earnestly hope that this concurrent resolution will receive prompt and favorable consideration from the Congress before the contemplated adjournment early next month.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, under the unanimous-consent agree-

ment entered into yesterday, I call up House Joint Resolution 305, and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the House joint resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, the following sums:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Disaster loan revolving fund

For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving fund established under the act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Provided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500; *Provided further*, That not more than \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said act, including reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the President, under authority of the act of September 30, 1950 (41 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for administrative expenses.

Farmers' Home Administration

Loan Authorization

For an additional amount for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Obviously a quorum is not present.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 104]

Ayres	Javits	Reece, Tenn.
Barrett	Kelly, N. Y.	Reed, Ill.
Boykin	Kilday	Roosevelt
Brooks, La.	McCarthy	Schenck
Buckley	McCulloch	Secret
Celler	McMillan	Shelley
Chatham	McVey	Small
Coudert	Martin	Teague
Dies	Miller, N. Y.	Watts
Dingell	Morrison	Whitten
Dolliver	Moulder	Wier
Fogarty	O'Hara, Minn.	Wigglesworth
Hoffman, Ill.	Patman	
Holt	Pilcher	

The SPEAKER. Three hundred and eighty-two Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

FARM CREDIT ACT OF 1953

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4353) to increase farmer participation in ownership and control of the Federal Farm Credit System; to create a Federal Farm Credit Board; to abolish certain offices; to impose a franchise tax upon certain farm-credit institutions; and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. HOPE, AUGUST H. ANDRESEN, HILL, COOLEY, and POAGE.

PERMISSION TO SIT DURING SESSION OF HOUSE

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary may have permission to sit this afternoon during general debate in the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

PERMITTING ENTRY OF CERTAIN CHILDREN INTO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk House Joint Resolution 228 to permit the entry of 500 children under 6 years of age, adopted by United States citizens while serving abroad in the Armed Forces of the United States, or while employed abroad by the United States Government, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the House joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert "That not to exceed 500 special non-quota immigrant visas may be issued, subject to all provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act, to eligible orphans as defined in this act who are under 10 years of age at the time the visa application is filed and such eligible orphans may be admitted into the United States for permanent residence: *Provided*, That the issuance of visas under this act shall terminate not later than December 31, 1954.

"Sec. 2. When used in this act the term 'eligible orphan' shall mean an alien child (1) who has suffered the death or disappearance of, or abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from, both parents, or who has only one parent due to the death or disappearance of, abandonment or desertion by, or separation or loss from the other parent and the remaining parent is incapable of providing care for such child and has in writing irrevocably released him for emigration and adoption; (2) (a) who has been lawfully adopted abroad by a United States citizen and spouse while said citizen is or was serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or is or was employed abroad by the United States Government, or (b) concerning whom assurances, satisfactory to

the consular officer to whom a visa application on behalf of such child is made, have been given by a United States citizen and spouse while said citizen is serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces, or is employed abroad by the United States Government, that if such a child is admitted into the United States such citizen and spouse will legally adopt him in the United States and will care for him properly; and (3) who is ineligible for admission into the United States solely because the nonpreference portion of the quota to which he would otherwise be chargeable is oversubscribed by applicants registered on the consular waiting list at the time his visa application is made.

"SEC. 3. No natural parent of any eligible orphan who shall be admitted into the United States pursuant to this act shall thereafter, by virtue of such parentage, be accorded any right, privilege, or status under the Immigration and Nationality Act.

"SEC. 4. Any eligible orphan granted a visa under this act shall be deemed a nonquota immigrant for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act."

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment changes the age from 6 to 10 and provides that the natural parents of the adopted children would have no preference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

The title was amended so as to read: "Joint resolution to permit the entry of 500 eligible orphans under 10 years of age, adopted abroad or to be adopted in the United States by United States citizens serving abroad in the United States Armed Forces or employed abroad by the United States Government."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, we have before us a House joint resolution making available \$130 million additional funds for the disaster-loan revolving fund and an additional \$20 million in loan funds for the Farmers Home Administration regular program. The subcommittee on appropriations for agriculture felt that the disaster down through the Southwest is such that action upon this is justified and that we should attempt to push this through as soon as possible.

Mr. Speaker, without the assistance given to the livestock industry in the special livestock-loan section of this bill, we might have reverberations all the way through America driving down the price of livestock and in general doing no good whatsoever to the economy.

I will explain briefly the various sections of the bill.

In the first general section of the bill we have made available \$30 million additional for the disaster-loan revolving fund under the heading of what is termed "economic-disaster loans." The Committee on Appropriations has de-

cided that this particular section should be administered under the regular Farmers Home Administration setup. This particular \$30 million in loans, because of the fact that they are in a disaster area as proclaimed by the President, will undoubtedly have an interest rate of 3 percent only. While that is not in the bill, we have had testimony to the effect that the Secretary of Agriculture intends to set an interest rate of 3 percent upon these particular loans.

In this particular section the small fellow is taken care of. If there is any one thing we have tried to do in this bill, Mr. Speaker, it is to make sure that the little man can get benefits from this as well as the big producer.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. I thought there was a 5-percent interest rate on disaster loans to Texans?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I will go into that shortly, Mr. GROSS.

The next section of the bill, Mr. Speaker, has to do with what we call the special livestock loans. Here is where you have loans for 2 or 3 years' duration. These carry 5-percent interest and these, unlike the previous section, are available anywhere in the United States to enable breeders of livestock to hold on to their cattle until the propitious moment comes to sell them.

Mind you, they must first exhaust all other avenues of credit, but it does give to the livestock men of America, with the exception of the hog producers—they are not considered here—access to these loans at 5 percent interest for a 2- or 3-year period. Remember, this particular section is applicable to any place in the United States of America. It is not just allocated to the disaster area as is the \$30 million additional loan fund put in here in the previous section administered by the Farm Home Loan Association.

I want to call to your attention, Mr. Speaker, that in this particular section the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations was insistent upon removing the minimum of \$2,500. As you will see in our report, we said:

Removal of the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500 for loans under section 2 (c) of the act with respect to the funds in this bill is proposed. The committee feels that denial of loans of less than \$2,500 outside of disaster areas will work a severe hardship on small farmers and ranchers in such localities. Such persons may suffer disaster and have as much need for a loan of \$2,499 or less than those located within a disaster area.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

(Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN asked and was given permission to proceed for 5 additional minutes.)

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Now, were it not for this particular provision there would be many injustices perpetrated under this bill.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, why are hog producers excepted under the conditions the gentleman has just stated?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I asked that question of Mr. Farrington when he was before our subcommittee, and he stated that he thought the hog producers of America were doing very nicely today, and did not need it. The subcommittee took a little exception to that. We pointed out that \$24 hogs today are certainly not in line with the \$30 hogs we had a few years back, especially with the increased costs that the average farmer must bear today.

Mr. GROSS. You are not writing legislation that applies only for today, are you?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. The basic law has already been written and authorized by the Congress. We have no jurisdiction over the question as whether or not hogs should be included.

Mr. GROSS. Does this expert that the gentleman referred to know that the hog farmers lost two crops of hogs in 1951-52? The point I am trying to make and I feel sure the gentleman from Minnesota agrees, is that hog farmers should not be excluded from any measure dealing with disaster relief.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. In the basic law of the Drought Disaster Act just passed a few days ago, cattle, sheep, and goats were specifically enumerated in the act?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. That is correct.

Mr. GROSS. I am sure it is more wise to take care of the goat farmers than it is the hog farmers.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I sure do not want the gentleman to feel that I had any part in this. If I had, certainly the hog producer would be included. But, we on the Committee on Appropriations are bound by the actions of legislative committees and rightly so.

The third section of the bill Mr. Speaker, has to do with an out-and-out subsidy of \$40 million for feed shipped into the disaster areas and sold at a lower figure than otherwise the farmers and the cattlemen could purchase it. Eight million dollars of the \$40 million, which you will notice in the bill, is allocated for return to the President's disaster fund because we have already used \$8 million by transfer from the President's fund, and out of this \$40 million that particular fund is being reimbursed.

As to the fourth general category, the subcommittee decided this: We wanted various areas throughout the United States where perhaps small farmers might be in need to have equal opportunity even though perhaps they might not be in the disaster declared area. Consequently, we have added \$20 million to the regular loan authorization funds for the Farmers' Home Administration. This fund can be used throughout America. Of course, it is subject to 5 percent interest.

You will find in the report that the subcommittee on appropriations feel very strongly that no new committee setup should be put into existence to take care of this program. We feel that the Farmers' Home Administration setup, which has done fine work in most parts

of the country, should have this authority. Let them go ahead. We do not need to enter into an expensive program to do this. Consequently, we have held down the expense limitation on the first \$130 million to \$300,000, feeling that a minimum of additional personnel outside of FHA is needed.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. ALBERT. When this matter was before the Committee on Agriculture, we were assured by the Department that the regular loan facilities of the Farmers' Home Administration contained ample funds and ample authority to take care of those desiring loans of less than \$2,500. That with the additional \$20 million the gentleman's committee has put in the bill will, will it not, do that very thing?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It will help. But remember, now, in the first section of this bill, economic assistance, we are putting this \$30 million under the direct supervision of the Farmers' Home Administration. We want to make absolutely certain in this bill that nobody can go out of this Chamber and say this is a bill just for the big man. We want the little man also taken care of.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. There has been some disappointment over the number of counties that have been designated as disaster drought areas subject to these loans. May I ask if the gentleman's committee knows the criteria that were used in establishing the eligibility of these counties, and also who made the final determination as to what counties would be eligible for these loans?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I feel sure that the President will make the final determination upon the advice of the Department of Agriculture. As to the criteria, I will ask the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] to clear that up.

Mr. HORAN. That is purely administrative. That has nothing to do with the funds that we are appropriating here.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. Would they not have to rely upon information assembled by, say, the various agencies of the Government in the various States for this information?

Mr. HORAN. I assume they would.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. What I cannot understand and what others cannot understand is that after those people made the recommendation that certain counties be included in this list Washington did not agree with that and has kept out some counties; for instance, in the State of Missouri our Governor, who is a very conservative man, has recommended that all counties south of the Missouri River be included. There are 11 in my district, but I got 1.

Mr. HORAN. The gentleman will have to take that up with the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. JONES of Missouri. I am going to.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, your Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations held hearings on this bill and were greatly sympathetic to the people in the drought area. Our subcommittee chairman, my colleague the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN], operated his farm in Lincoln County, Minn., during the tragic drought years of the early 1930's. He knows at first hand the suffering of rural people and his great heart makes him extremely sympathetic with their problems. He is a real champion of a farmer, because he knows the problems that confront them.

I have been greatly impressed with the knowledge, understanding, and genuine feeling that the gentleman from Washington, Congressman HORAN, shows in the problems of agriculture. The contribution that he makes to our Nation's welfare is so great it is hard to measure it fully. The gentleman from California, Congressman HUNTER, brings us a viewpoint which is highly desirable and helps to keep us in touch with problems from his area. I admire him because he is not only a hard worker but looks at the interests of the country.

It has been a real pleasure to work with the gentleman from Wisconsin, Congressman LAIRD. He is proving to be a worthy successor to Reid Murray.

Those of us in the minority party have appreciated the consideration that these committee members have shown us. We have had no partisanship displayed in our committee. All of us have felt that we were working for the interests of the people of our country.

I do not have words that can adequately express the privilege that I have had of working with JAMIE WHITTEN. I am continually amazed at the knowledge he has at his fingertips. It is a real pleasure to work with him. I regret that he is unable to be present today since he is absent on official business.

Congressman CANNON has had years of experience in the House. Yet with his years of experience, he has kept in close contact with the farmers of his district and certainly has a real appreciation of their problems.

We were privileged to have the chairman of our committee assist us in this bill. Chairman TABER, while strong for economy, recognized fully the problems of the people in the drought area and every suggestion he made was for the purpose of seeing that every dollar appropriated in the bill went for the purpose of assisting as much as possible.

Every one of these men in my estimation is interested in seeing that the assistance rendered in the drought area is done in a commonsense, practical way and that all duplication of services be avoided and that action taken by the Department will be prompt and efficient.

Mr. Speaker, your committee, which reviewed the appropriation for this particular item, was greatly sympathetic to the people in the drought area. We understand the problems they have. In many respects, drought is worse than any other natural calamities. When you have something like a tornado or a flood or a fire it is dramatized in the headlines. But when you have a drought, it comes on gradually day by

day. Your soil gets drier and drier. Your feed supplies diminish. Your livestock gets thinner and thinner. You do not know if it will be tomorrow, or the next day, or next week that it will rain. You hardly know what to do. You see your livestock all getting thin, and oftentimes perishing. You see the effects in the small towns. You see the businessmen suffer because their customers have no purchasing power and you see the credit structure breaking down. And, as we have seen in the present emergency, the livestock markets break down, because they cannot handle the low grades and the poor cattle that come into the market.

Your committee spent considerable time on this measure. We tried in every way to go over all of the details of the bill which the Congress passed a week ago, H. R. 6054. We want to emphasize to you that the bill before you today is an appropriation under the authorization bill which we passed for these particular items last week. We believe we have left room in this bill for administrative determinations to meet emergencies. We believe we have provided funds so the administrator of this program can meet the present emergency. We believe we have provided the means to solve the problems that may exist in the immediate future when hay or other roughage may be required. The Department will not need to come back to the Congress to ask for additional funds. We believe we have remedied the situation that we know exists as a result of action by the Department of Agriculture setting up certain disaster areas. We believe that the farmers just outside disaster areas are provided with funds which we have provided in this bill through the Farmers' Home Administration, if they are needed. We wanted to do away with the confusion that seems to exist about where people may go to make application for these loans. We have recognized the fine work that the Farmers' Home Administration has done over the years and in recognition of that we have pointed that out very definitely in this report about the Farmers' Home Administration.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I would like the Members of the House to know that our colleague, the gentleman from Minnesota who is now addressing us, has had actual field experience in the making of loans and in this administration that he is talking about now. I felt that that knowledge would add a little authority to what our colleague from Minnesota is saying.

Mr. MARSHALL. I thank my colleague the gentleman from Washington. It is always a pleasure to work with the gentleman.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I am glad that the gentleman from Washington made reference to the splendid experience which the gentleman from Min-

nesota has had in this important agency. If the gentleman will yield further, I wish to speak briefly of the service rendered by Mr. Dillard B. Lasseter, who has recently resigned as head of the Farmers' Home Administration. It is appropriate at this point to pay tribute to Mr. Lasseter for his outstanding contribution to the agency and to American agriculture. In the period in which he presided over the agency there were new problems to solve and some uncharted fields to explore. I know of the high regard for Mr. Lasseter that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN] and the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN] have expressed. I am sure that many other Members join us in our appreciation of this distinguished Georgian who has served the farmers and the Government so well.

Mr. DEANE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I, too, join in expressing my great admiration of Dillard Lasseter, for his many years of patriotic service to the rural people of this country. His record, in my opinion, is unexcelled. Party made no difference. He assembled in the Farmers' Home Administration a group of civil servants who have labored long and faithfully. The record of this team speaks for itself.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, the fact that the committee report says:

The committee feels strongly that the regular Farmers' Home Administration offices and personnel should be used to handle all loans made from funds contained in this bill. It is proud of the excellent record of this organization and has great confidence in its ability to wisely administer the type of program contemplated here. It questions the need for additional committees or other special groups, and also questions the advisability of incurring the additional administrative costs which would inevitably result from the establishment of seemingly duplicating committees. Furthermore, it feels that there are many local advantages in dealing through already established and recognized points of contact—

Is a further indication of the confidence reposed in the past record of the Farmers' Home Administration.

I am sure that the Congress will continue to give to the new Administrator its wholehearted support and wish for him and those associated in the Farmers' Home Administration long success.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to join in what the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Hays] has said. This subcommittee has always had a very high opinion of Mr. Dillard Lasseter and his work.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is necessarily absent today and he has asked unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks, and if the gentleman from Minnesota will yield again I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks on the service of Dillard Lasseter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. FERNANDEZ. Mr. Speaker, I wish to associate myself with the remarks of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] in paying tribute to the retiring Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration for the very excellent service he has rendered through the years in that agency. I am sure that all the membership of the House who have had an opportunity to observe the work of that agency under his administration will agree with us.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARSHALL. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] and the chairman of our committee have both expressed themselves very well, and certainly appropriately, in connection with the former Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, Dillard Lasseter. He is held in respect by all Members of Congress for the fine work he did. That is shown particularly in the report on this bill; and if some of you are interested, you might turn to page 18 of our hearings on the bill and page 39 of the hearings, where it shows the amount of money which has been loaned and the amount of money which has been repaid. Oftentimes people have felt that the Farmers' Home Administration has been working only with small farmers. I call your attention to the revolving fund of the disaster loan that the Farmers' Home Administration administered under Dillard Lasseter and the fine program that was carried out. You will note that large loans, over and above the limit which is allowed by the production and subsistence loans under this particular fund, have been equally well administered.

I also want to call to your attention what I think was a wise decision which this committee reached. The committee felt there might be some confusion as to where people should apply for loans. We attempted to spell that out because of the fine record made by the Farmers' Home Administration and Mr. Lasseter, who left in that organization people with great experience in making loans.

So we spelled out in this report that applicants should make use of the present facilities, rather than setting up duplicating agencies. So that a person in Oklahoma, or Colorado, or wherever some disaster might be will know that he can immediately contact his country supervisor of the Farmers' Home Administration and get straight information on loans of this kind. We think we were wise in doing that.

So far as we are concerned, we think that in making these funds available we have had unanimity of agreement upon the items in this bill.

The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] unfortunately, cannot be here today. I do want to inform the Members of the House that Mr. WHITTEN sat through the hearings; he sat through the writeup of the bill, and agreed with the committee in the procedure which we have followed. He went into these things very carefully. He assisted us with the wording; he assisted us in the markup of the bill, so that I would not want any Member of the House to feel that my colleague from Mississippi, Mr. WHITTEN, was in any way opposed to the bill, because he is not.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARSHALL. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I want to emphasize that. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] has been definitely in favor of the bill. He has been of immeasurable assistance in working it out. He was unable to be here today. He had to go back to his own district on very important official business.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues in the admiration of a good Administrator, Dillard Lasseter. He did a good job. Irrespective of the aisle or any division of the party or any origin by State, if we have a good Administrator, we should pay homage to him.

Mr. Speaker, I take this time to ask unanimous consent that the report on this bill, which I think covers the subject very fully and which I think is very explanatory, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

MAKING AN EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1954

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Appropriations reports the accompanying joint resolution to the House with the recommendation that it be passed.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, particularly those in counties and States in the Southwest which have been designated as disaster areas by the President. The accumulative effect of continued drought in this area during the past 4 years has created an unprecedented need for emergency credit and livestock feed.

In House Document No. 208, dated July 15, the President requested an additional \$150 million for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund of the Department of Agriculture, based on the recently enacted legislation (Public Law 115, 83d Cong.) authorizing two new types of loans, economic disaster loans and special livestock loans, and providing for emergency assistance through the furnishing of feed and seed in the disaster area.

The committee recommends the full estimate of \$150 million, of which \$130 million is added to the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, and \$20 million is authorized for reg-

ular production and subsistence loans under the Farmers' Home Administration. Of the funds proposed for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, \$30 million is provided for economic disaster loans under section 2 (b) of the act, \$60 million is allowed for special livestock loans under section 2 (c) of the act, and \$40 million is recommended to cover costs incurred in furnishing emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers under section 2 (d) of the act.

The additional funds authorized for the regular production and subsistence loan program of the Farmers' Home Administration are provided to meet emergency needs of farmers and stockmen for this type of loan throughout the United States. While these funds are made available for use primarily in disaster areas, they can and should also be used in other States and areas to make loans to applicants requiring this kind of credit assistance where emergency needs develop.

Removal of the minimum-loan limitation of \$2,500 for loans under section 2 (c) of the act with respect to the funds in this bill is proposed. The committee feels that denial of loans of less than \$2,500 outside of disaster areas will work a severe hardship on small farmers and ranchers in such localities. Such persons may suffer disaster and have as much need for a loan of \$2,499 or less than those located within a disaster area.

The committee feels strongly that the regular Farmers' Home Administration offices and personnel should be used to handle all loans made from funds contained in this bill. It is proud of the excellent record of this organization and has great confidence in its ability to wisely administer the type of program contemplated here. It questions the need for additional committees or other special groups, and also questions the advisability of incurring the additional administrative costs which would inevitably result from the establishment of seemingly duplicating committees. Furthermore, it feels that there are many local advantages in dealing through already established and recognized points of contract.

The committee also wishes to direct attention to the matter of interest rates for the various types of loans involved in this program. Both the regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmers' Home Administration and the special livestock loans provided for under section 2 (c) of the new act carry an interest rate of 5 percent. Loans under both of these categories may be made in any area of the country, whether or not designated as a disaster area by the President. In connection with the economic disaster loans provided for by section 2 (b) of the new act, the interest rates are left to the determination of the Secretary. Testimony received from witnesses from the Department of Agriculture indicates that the rate for this latter category of loans will be 3 percent, the prevailing rate for other disaster loans of the Department. It is understood that loans at this lower rate of interest will be made only in localities designated as disaster areas by the President.

The committee feels that all emergency feed programs, including the furnishing of hay, in which the Government is to participate should be financed from funds included in this bill for "emergency feed and seed assistance."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MAHON: On page 2, lines 18 and 19, strike out "\$20,000,000" and insert "\$40,000,000."

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in the tribute which has been paid

to the former Administrator of the Farmers' Home Administration, Mr. Lasseter. He did a magnificent job. His successor, Mr. Robert B. McLeaish, of Texas, is tackling this difficult job with intelligence and energy and we wish him good luck. The agency on the whole has done an excellent job and I think it will continue to do an excellent job.

I know it must seem strange to some people who live in city areas that there should be so much talk about drought relief. The people in the Southwest do not complain about a year of drought; droughts happen from time to time, they are inevitable. But when we have a drought 2 years in succession it becomes somewhat difficult, and if you have 3 years of drought in succession, as we have in some places, and in some instances even 4 years, you get into a difficult situation. If people who are on salaries should be denied their salaries over a period of 3 years they would be in some difficulty. Well, the farmers and ranchers of the drought-stricken areas have had a long season of capital losses and income reductions and their critical needs are readily evident to anyone familiar with the situation.

I do not think anyone can tell with complete accuracy precisely the number of dollars we should appropriate. I would rather be on the high side than on the low side, because I think we should meet this emergency in a forthright and bold manner, for I believe that only through that approach can the program succeed. If I should have my way about the matter I would provide funds, particularly for loans, far beyond the figures proposed in this bill. I have reference both to disaster loans and to production and subsistence loans.

I have offered an amendment which would provide a \$20 million increase in the funds for the production and subsistence program of the Farmers' Home Administration above the committee bill; in other words, the figure would be \$40 million rather than \$20 million. This money would be handled in connection with the regular program of the Farmers' Home Administration, and I think the additional funds would make it more certain that row-crop farmers in the drought-stricken areas would be able to get more adequate financing to carry on their operations until the fall of 1954 when many of them will get their first money from a new crop, having lost substantially all the income they could have hoped to get in this year 1953.

Mr. Speaker, I realize that the Congress has already appropriated \$120 million for this particular production and subsistence program and the producers in the drought area will get their pro rata part of that. The people in the drought area will also get their part of the \$20 million in the current bill. I simply add by my amendment an additional sum of \$20 million. It would apply to all the States but would, of course, principally be used in the drought area. It would simply give the Farmers' Home Administration \$160 million instead of \$140 million for their production and

subsistence loans. I think I am correct in saying that these loans have been repaid in the past to the extent of almost 99 percent; so it is not dipping into the Federal Treasury for a subsidy. The real subsidy in this bill is in connection with feed for cattle. My amendment has no reference to that, and I merely offer it with the hope that we can be sure to provide more money for these subsistence loans. Congress is considering adjournment in the near future, and while I am quite doubtful of the adequacy of other funds in the pending bill I feel most certain we could make an increase here which would be of great benefit to the program. Even with my amendment I think the funds provided would be far below the sums actually needed. I trust the amendment will be adopted.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to extend their remarks at this point in the RECORD on this amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I want to call the attention of the House that in addition to the \$120 million in the regular FHA appropriations we have here put in \$20 million; and remember that there is \$17,321,743 additional in this disaster loan revolving fund which is available for this very work if the President so decides. So, Mr. Speaker, much as I regret to do so, I must oppose this amendment. Let me assure the gentleman from Texas, however, that if things look bad next spring this subcommittee will always be in position to try to extend these funds if the Congress considers it best to do so.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HORAN. I want to say that there is a total of \$287 million, if this bill passes, available for distress areas if the Administrator so desires. I hope the pending amendment will be defeated.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HESELTON. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Speaker, may I ask the committee to advise me as to the contents of section 2 (d), referred to on page 2. The proviso is as follows:

That not more than \$40 million of such fund may be used for emergency feed and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said act, including reimbursement to the President's emergency fund for costs incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock feed in drought areas.

I recall some years ago we had a situation in New England caused by a drought which was very injurious so far as poultry was concerned. In fact, emergency

measures were taken to try to relieve conditions at that time.

I have discussed this matter with the chairman of the Agricultural Committee, but I am not clear as to whether the limitation with reference to livestock feed, read with the general provisions of section 2 (d), would make it impossible to furnish any assistance if that becomes necessary. We have had in New England, as we have had along the Atlantic seaboard, drought conditions. That situation has now partially been broken. I am not informed that there has been any actual damage to the poultry flocks, but, having in mind the damage that was caused at another time, I would like to be certain whether or not this provision of section 2 (d) would be broad enough to permit relief if it should become necessary. Also, I would appreciate it if the gentleman would restate briefly what this money is for.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. It would only in the event the President proclaimed that particular area a disaster area upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture; otherwise not. The gentleman asked me what this money is for. In the first place, out of the \$40 million we will reimburse the President's disaster fund to the extent of \$8 million which has already been transferred from that fund to the Secretary of Agriculture for present work. The balance of the \$32 million will be used mainly to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for shipping in and selling at reduced rates feeds now in the possession of that Corporation, and, in addition, perhaps quantities of hay that will be purchased and sent in at a reduced rate into the area.

This particular section of the bill, Mr. Speaker, is purely a subsidy. I want that understood. The balance of the bill, \$110 million, is entirely in the loan area. Does that answer the gentleman's question?

Mr. HESELTON. I believe so, but I want the RECORD as clear as possible at this point. I take it if, because of conditions that might develop in New England or elsewhere, the President should declare any other area than the Southwest a drought area, some of these funds might be available?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. I would say so, yes. In such case undoubtedly the Congress would have to supply more funds for the particular section.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts has expired.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the House joint resolution.

The House joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the House joint resolution.

The House joint resolution was passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPENCER, MASS., BICENTENNIAL— A TRIBUTE

(Mr. PHILBIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. PHILBIN. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sense of great honor and privilege that I extend my heartiest congratulations and felicitations to the people of the town of Spencer, Mass., who are presently celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of their beautiful town.

Situated in Worcester County in the central part of Massachusetts, Spencer is a town of beautifully wooded hills and fertile valleys. It is a town of great physical attractiveness, populated by a people inspired by rich and deep-seated traditions of American patriotism.

While the town was officially established in the year 1753, it was first settled in 1717, more than 50 years before the American Revolution.

The early settlers, like all those of early New England, virtually conquered a wilderness that was inhabited by savage Indian tribes and wild animal life. They were of the rugged old American stock which set up the first outposts and frontiers of civilization in the New World. The passing years have seen these frontiers gradually expanded westward to cover the entire North American Continent.

The contributions which these early settlers made to the building of our free America are truly incalculable but a fair appraisal of the way of life which they established clearly emphasizes that these pioneers were the trail blazers of American liberty and the architects, as well as the builders, who fashioned the foundations of our present political and economic structures.

It is difficult for our contemporary citizens to appreciate fully the great struggles which they exerted, the tremendous problems which they solved, and the bitter sacrifices they made in order to convert a natural, unexplored wilderness into law-abiding, orderly, free settlements where liberty and justice, rather than the rule of the jungle, underlie human relationships and dictate institutions of government and economic activity. This immortal band of men and women were infused with a deeply religious spirit, a strongly ordained, spiritual direction and a love of freedom and liberty that was second to none. They practiced the humble homely virtues that were laid down in the Sermon on the Mount and Christian teachings. They not only developed their churches and places of worship, but they democratically implemented local self-government, entrenched the dignity of the individual, and the sanctity of the home and the family unit. Inspired by their devotion to God Almighty which gave them courage and strength to overcome apparently insuperable obstacles, they devoutly practiced the virtues of humility, frugality, industry, rugged labor, and unrelenting allegiance in their private and public lives to the fundamental American principles of liberty and justice.

H. J. RES. 305

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1954, the following sums:

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

8 For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving
9 fund established under the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended
10 (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said
12 Act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan
13 limitation of \$2,500: *Provided further*, That not more than

1 \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed
2 and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said Act, including
3 reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs
4 incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock
5 feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the
6 President, under authority of the Act of September 30, 1950
7 (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July
8 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000
9 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for
10 administrative expenses.

11 FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

12 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

13 For an additional amount for loans under title II of the
14 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,-
15 000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized
16 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
17 tion Act, 1954.

Passed the House of Representatives July 24, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

JULY 24 (legislative day, JULY 6), 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 28, 1953
For actions of July 27, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 141*

CONTENTS (*No items of interest in No. 140)

Agricultural	Federal Register.....9	Postal rates.....43,46
appropriations.....54	Foreign aid.....1,47	Poultry.....16
Appropriations	Forestry.....10,19,27	Property.....22,38
.....1,2,31,47,54	Foundations.....37	Reports.....14
Banking and currency.....14,32	Immigration.....23,52	Rubber.....33
Budgeting.....22	Investigations.....37	Safety.....12
Claims.....41	Land, forest.....27	Small business.....36
Contracts.....7	public.....21	Statehood.....49
Credit unions.....35	reclamation.....21	Statistics.....10
Customs simplification...4	transfer.....28	Sugar.....13
Drought relief.....2,53	Loans, farm.....29	Taxation.....24
Electrification.....26,51	Minerals.....27,42	Trade, foreign...20,45,50
Famine relief.....6,18	Organization,	Veterans' benefits...8,30
Farm labor.....48	executive.....11,34,39	Water compact.....25
Farm loans.....29	Payrolling.....24	Water conservation.....17
Farm program.....15	Personnel...8,24,30,40,55	Wool.....44

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed famine-relief and customs-simplification bills. Senate committee reported foreign-aid, drought-relief, and supplemental appropriation bills. Senate ratified sugar-agreement continuation. Both Houses received President's recommendation for Korea aid. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior appropriation bill. House passed orchard-loans bill. House committees reported bills on famine relief, public-for-private timber-land exchange, and banking loans on forest tracts. President signed agricultural appropriation bill. House received conference reports on 1st-independent-offices and Labor-HEW appropriation bills.

SENATE

1. FOREIGN AID. Both Houses received the President's message recommending appropriation of \$200 million for rehabilitation and economic support of Korea (H. Doc. 215); to Appropriations Committees (pp. 10144-5, 10238).

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6391, the foreign-aid appropriation bill (S. Rept. 645)(p. 10231). Sens. Bridges and McCarthy submitted amendments which they intend to propose to this bill (pp. 10242-3, 10247-9).

Sen. Wiley spoke in favor of continuation of the International Children's Emergency Fund (pp. 10247-9).

2. DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 305, the drought-relief appropriation bill (S. Rept. 646)(p. 10241).

3. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 6200 (S. Rept. 677)(p. 10241). Sen. Bridges submitted amendments which he intends to offer to the bill (p. 10323).

4. CUSTOMS SIMPLIFICATION. Passed with amendments H. R. 5877, the customs-simplification bill (pp. 10268-79).

5. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. Both Houses agreed to the conference report

- on this bill, H. R. 4828, and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement (pp. 10308-23, 10162-72). This bill will now be sent to the President.
6. **FAMINE RELIEF.** Passed as reported S. 2249, to enable the President, during the period ending Mar. 15, 1954, to furnish to peoples friendly to the U. S. emergency assistance in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements (pp. 10279-301). Under the modified bill, the aid would be limited to 100,000,000.
 7. **CONTRACTS.** The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 6287, to extend and amend the Renegotiation Act of 1951 (S. Rept. 643)(p. 10231).
 8. **PERSONNEL.** The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported with amendments S. 2451, to amend the Veterans' Preference Act of 1944 with respect to preference to disabled veterans for Federal employment (S. Rept. 679)(p. 10323).
 9. **FEDERAL REGISTER.** Passed without amendment H. R. 1806, to provide statutory authority for publication by the Administrative Committee on the Federal Register from time to time as deemed necessary (p. 10264). This bill will now be sent to the President.
 10. **STATISTICS.** Passed without amendment S. 2348, to repeal the authority for collection and publication of red-cedar shingles by the Census Bureau (p. 10266).
 11. **REORGANIZATION.** The Vice President appointed Sen. Ferguson, Sen. McClellan, S. C. Hollister, and Robert G. Storey to the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government (p. 10231).
 12. **SAFETY.** Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1105, to incorporate the National Safety Council (pp. 10301-2).
 13. **SUGAR.** Ratified Executive L, prolonging the international agreement regarding production and marketing of sugar (pp. 10302-3).
 14. **REPORT.** Both Houses received from the President a report of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems (H. Doc. 214) (pp. 10238, 10144).
 15. **FARM PROGRAM.** Sen. Langer inserted various local statements on the present status of the farm program, etc. (pp. 10239, 10246-7).
 16. **POULTRY.** Sen. Bridges inserted resolutions from the N. H. Poultry Growers Assn. (pp. 10240-1).
 17. **WATER CONSERVATION.** Sen. Johnson, Tex., spoke in favor of developing Texas water resources (pp. 10245).

HOUSE

18. **FAMINE RELIEF.** The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6016, to make CCC commodities available to the President to meet famine or other urgent relief needs in friendly foreign countries (H. Rept. 983)(p. 10228).
19. **FORESTRY LOANS.** The Banking and Currency Committee reported with amendment H. R. 5603, to authorize national banking associations to make loans on forest tracts (H. Rept. 969)(p. 10228).
20. **FOREIGN TRADE.** The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported without

MAKING ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DE-
PARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR THE FISCAL YEAR
1954

JULY 27, 1953.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BRIDGES, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted
the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 305]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with an amendment, and recommend that the joint resolution as amended be agreed to.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, particularly those in counties and States in the Southwest which have been designated as disaster areas by the President. The accumulative effect of continued drought in this area during the past 4 years has created an unprecedented need for emergency credit and livestock feed.

In House Document No. 208, dated July 15, the President requested an additional \$150 million for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund of the Department of Agriculture, based on the recently enacted legislation (Public Law 115, 83d Cong.) authorizing two new types of loans, economic disaster loans and special livestock loans, and providing for emergency assistance through the furnishing of feed and seed in the disaster area.

The committee recommends the full estimate of \$150 million of which \$130 million is added to the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, and \$20 million is authorized for regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmers' Home Administration. Of the funds proposed for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, \$30 million is provided for economic disaster loans under section 2 (b) of the act, \$60 million is allowed for special livestock loans under section 2 (c) of the act, and \$40 million is recommended to cover costs incurred in furnishing emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers under section 2 (d) of the act.

The additional funds authorized for the regular production and subsistence loan program of the Farmers' Home Administration are provided to meet emergency needs of farmers and stockmen for this type of loan throughout the United States. While these funds are made available for use primarily in disaster areas, they can and should also be used in other States and areas to make loans to applicants requiring this kind of credit assistance where emergency needs develop.

The Department of Agriculture requested \$1 million for administrative expenses for the loan program. This amount was reduced to \$300,000 by the House but was not confined to the loan program. In order that there may be no doubt as to the use of the \$300,000 the committee recommends that the proviso in the resolution dealing with administrative expenses be amended to read as follows:

: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for administrative expenses *for loans during the fiscal year 1954*.

Public Law 115, on which this joint resolution is based, reads as follows:

PUBLIC LAW 115—83D CONGRESS

CHAPTER 192—1ST SESSION

H. R. 6054

AN ACT

To amend the Act of April 6, 1949, to provide for additional emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of the Act of April 6, 1949 (63 Stat. 43), as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

(A) After the second sentence of subsection (a) add the following new subsections:

“ECONOMIC DISASTER LOANS

“(b) The Secretary is authorized in connection with any major disaster determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, to make loans to established farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in the area covered by the determination of the President, if the Secretary finds that an economic disaster has also caused a need for agricultural credit that cannot be met for a temporary period from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, the Farmers' Home Administration under its regular loan programs, or other responsible sources. The loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such general terms as the Secretary shall prescribe for such area.

“SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS

“(c) For a period of two years from the effective date of this subsection loans for \$2,500 or more may be made to established producers and feeders of cattle, sheep, and goats (not including operators of commercial feed lots) who have a good record of operations, but are unable temporarily to get the credit they need from recognized lenders and have a reasonable chance of working out of their difficulties with supplementary financing. The loans may be made on such security as the borrower has available and for the time reasonably required by the needs of the borrower but not exceeding, in the first instance, a period of three years. The creditors of the applicant will not be asked to subordinate their indebtedness but must be willing to work with the borrower to the extent of executing standby agreements for such periods of time as is reasonably necessary to give the borrower a chance to substantially improve his situation. The loans shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum and shall be made on such other terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The loans shall be subject to approval by a special committee appointed by the Secretary to serve for the particular area as determined by the Secretary. Loans exceeding

\$50,000 shall also be approved by the Secretary. The committee shall consist of at least three members appointed by the Secretary from local persons having recognized knowledge of the livestock industry. The committee shall perform such additional functions under this Act, including general direction of the servicing of the loans, as the Secretary may prescribe. The members shall serve at such compensation as the Secretary shall determine not exceeding \$25 for each day spent on the work of the committee and shall be entitled to receive transportation costs and per diem in accordance with standard Government travel regulations.

“EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN FURNISHING FEED AND SEED

“(d) The Secretary is authorized in connection with any major disaster determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 875, Eighty-first Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, to furnish to established farmers, ranchers, or stockmen feed for livestock or seeds for planting for such period or periods of time and under such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine to be required by the nature and effect of the disaster. The Secretary may utilize the personnel, facilities, property, and funds of any agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, including Commodity Credit Corporation, for carrying out these functions and shall reimburse the agencies so utilized for the value of any commodities furnished which are not paid for by the farmers or ranchmen, and for costs and administrative expenses necessary in performing such functions.”

AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING PROVISIONS

(B) The last sentence of subsection (a) is designated as subsection (e) and a comma and the word ‘reimbursement’, shall be inserted after the word ‘loans’ where it first appears in said subsection.

(C) The letter “(a)” in the last clause of subsection (b) is deleted, the subsection is redesignated as subsection (f), and there shall be added at the end thereof the following new sentence: “There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the revolving fund such additional sums as the Congress shall from time to time determine.”

SEC. 2. Loans under this Act shall be secured by the personal obligation and available security of the producer or producers, and in the case of loans to corporations or other business organizations, by the personal obligation and available security of each person holding as much as 10 per centum of the stock or other interest in the corporation or organization.

Approved July 14, 1953.



Calendar No. 680

83^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 305

[Report No. 646]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 24, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JULY 27, 1953

Reported by Mr. BRIDGES, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

1 *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*
2 *of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the
4 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year
5 ending June 30, 1954, the following sums:

6 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

8 For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving
9 fund established under the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended
10 (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Pro-*
11 *vided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said

1 Act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan
2 limitation of \$2,500: *Provided further*, That not more than
3 \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed
4 and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said Act, including
5 reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs
6 incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock
7 feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the
8 President, under authority of the Act of September 30, 1950
9 (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July
10 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000
11 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for
12 administrative expenses *for loans during fiscal year 1954*.

13 FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION

14 LOAN AUTHORIZATION

15 For an additional amount for loans under title II of the
16 Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,-
17 000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized
18 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropria-
19 tion Act, 1954.

Passed the House of Representatives July 24, 1953.

Attest:

LYLE O. SNADER,

Clerk.

83d CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. J. RES. 305

[Report No. 646]

JOINT RESOLUTION

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

JUNY 24, 1953

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNY 27, 1953

Reported with an amendment

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued July 29, 1953
For actions of July 28, 1953
83rd-1st, No. 142

CONTENTS

Accounting.....45	Farm program.....12	Penalty mail.....17
Acreage allotments.....10	F.H.A.....35	Personnel.....9,10,16,28,45,46
Agricultural	Food.....37	Postal rates.....17,19
appropriations.....43	Foreign aid.....37	Price supports.....33
Animal diseases.....14	Forestry.....13,14,48	Property.....21,26,32
Appropriations	Fur.....14,39	Reclamation.....18
.....2,10,11,15,43	Immigration.....4,22,41	Research.....24
Contracts.....47	Labor, farm.....3,29	Retirement.....29
Cattle industry.....33	Land laws.....44	Rubber.....20
Commodities.....1,30	Lands, public.....5,36	R.E.A.....11
Corn.....10	Lands, transfer.....24	St. Lawrence seaway.....38
Customs simplification.....23	Legislative program.....25	Surplus commodities.....1,30
Drought relief.....2,10,35	Loans, farm.....6,35	Taxation.....16
Electrification.....11,31	Loans, forestry.....13,48	Trade, foreign.....23
Expenditures.....9	Loans, fur.....14,39	Transportation.....8
Famine relief.....13,30	Loans, home.....27	Veterans' benefits.....27
Farm production.....40	Organization.....42	Water conservation.....34
Farm labor.....3,29	Payrolling.....16	Wheat agreement.....13
Farm prices.....7		

HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed sale of surplus commodities to foreign countries and drought-relief appropriation bills. House Rules Committee cleared famine relief, forest-loans, and Wheat Agreement bills. House committees reported Alaska forest survey, fur-farmer loans, and animal-disease bills. Mexican farm-labor bill sent to conference. House passed immigration bill. House agreed to Senate amendments to customs-simplification bill.

SENATE

- SURPLUS COMMODITIES.** Passed with amendment S. 2475, which authorizes the President (1) to sell surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies and (2) to convert into dollars foreign currencies acquired by private exporters of such commodities. The total value of CCC stocks and funds which might be made available for these operations would be \$500 million. The Corporation would be reimbursed from appropriations made for that purpose or, in the case of local currencies used for the purposes of the Mutual Security Act, from USA funds. (pp. 10424-37.)
- APPROPRIATIONS.** Passed as reported H. J. Res. 305, the drought-relief appropriation measure (pp. 10423-4). As passed by the Senate, this proposal carries the same amounts as the House version, and there was only one technical amendment. Both Houses agreed to the conference reports on H. R. 5471, the D. C. appropriation bill; H. R. 4663, the first independent offices appropriation bill; and H. R. 5246, the Labor-HEW appropriation bill (pp. 10416-22, 10326-33). These bills will now be sent to the President.
The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 5805, the legislative-judiciary appropriation bill (S. Rept. 687)(p. 10405).
- FARM LABOR.** Senate and House conferees were appointed on H. R. 3480, to continue

the Mexican farm labor program (pp. 10333-4, 10474).

4. IMMIGRATION. Began debate on S. 1917, to authorize the issuance of special visas to certain refugees, etc. (pp. 10443-73).
5. PUBLIC LANDS. Senate conferees were appointed on S. 1397, to clarify the status of certain mining claims; and S. 2220, to amend the mineral leasing laws with respect to their application in the case of pipelines passing through the public domain (p. 10426).
6. FARM LOANS. Received from this Department a proposed bill to further amend Sec. 13 of the Federal Farm Loan Act to authorize the Federal land banks to make a bulk purchase of certain remaining assets of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 10405). Also received in the House; to Agriculture Committee (p. 10400).
7. FARM PRICES. Sen. Humphrey inserted local statements favoring more action to assure adequate farm prices (p. 10405).
8. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed, as reported, to S. Res. 140, to provide for a study of transportation facilities in the D. C. area, which had been reported with amendments earlier in the day (S. Rept. 693)(p. 10410).
9. EXPENDITURES; PERSONNEL. The Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures submitted a report on Federal employment, etc. (pp. 10411-4).
10. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954. In reporting this bill, H. R. 6200 (see Digest 141), the committee took the following actions:
 - Added an item of \$3,000,000 to formulate and carry out corn acreage allotments for the 1954 crop, compared with a Budget estimate of \$7,500,000. The committee report states: "The Committee is of the opinion that if economy is practiced, the sum of \$3 million will be adequate. However, if it is found that this is not possible, the committee will consider a reasonable supplemental request at the next session of Congress."
 - Inserted a provision that the funds appropriated by Public Law 371, 82nd Cong., for drought relief shall remain available until Dec. 31, 1954.
 - Added the following general provision: "Funds made available in this or any other Act shall hereafter be available for examination of estimates in the field and the use of such funds for such purpose shall be subject only to regulations by the standing committees concerned."
 - Added a general provision limiting the use of chauffeurs.
11. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. In reporting this bill, H. R. 4828 (see Digest 141), the House conferees made the following statement regarding Southwestern Power Administration: "None of the funds allowed are to be used for the purpose of implementing existing contracts with REA cooperatives which provide for the lease-purchase of transmission or generating facilities. The funds may be used only for the purchase of electric power and energy and the payment of wheeling service charges at rates and in amounts comparable to those paid in the Southwestern Power Administration area under existing contracts based only on use value received with no additional allowance for purchase or lease of facilities. Such arrangements may be made with REA cooperatives in the area but no funds for this purpose are to be available after February 28, 1954."

HOUSE

12. FARM PROGRAM. On July 27 the Agriculture Committee issued a statement reading in part as follows:

section 7 of the Legislative Branch Appropriation Act, 1943 (2 U. S. C., sec. 75a).

"(c) Any person appointed pursuant to this section shall be paid the compensation which he would receive if he were chosen by the House of Representatives to fill the office involved, unless such person is concurrently serving in any office or position the compensation for which is paid from the funds of the United States, in which case he shall receive no compensation for services rendered pursuant to his appointment under this section, and his compensation for performing the duties of such office other than the one to which he is appointed pursuant to this section shall be in full discharge for all services he performs for the United States while serving in such dual capacity."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to consider House bill 6571?

There being no objection, the bill (H. R. 6571) was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, 1954

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 305, Calendar No. 680, making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

I have discussed this matter with the minority leader, the distinguished senior Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. This joint resolution making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture was unanimously reported by the Appropriations Committee, and is for the purpose of taking care of the drought-relief situation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from California?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with an amendment.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, at this point I should like to read a part of the committee report, Report No. 646:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with an amendment, and recommend that the joint resolution as amended be agreed to.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, particularly those in counties and States in the Southwest which have been designated as disaster areas by the President. The accumulative effect of continued drought in this area during the past 4 years has created an unprecedented need for emergency credit and livestock feed.

In House Document No. 208, dated July 15, the President requested an additional \$150

million for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund of the Department of Agriculture, based on the recently enacted legislation (Public Law 115, 83d Cong.) authorizing two new types of loans, economic disaster loans and special livestock loans, and providing for emergency assistance through the furnishing of feed and seed in the disaster area.

The committee recommends the full estimate of \$150 million of which \$130 million is added to the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, and \$20 million is authorized for regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmers' Home Administration.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the entire report be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the report (No. 646) was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with an amendment, and recommend that the joint resolution as amended be agreed to.

The purpose of the resolution is to provide emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, particularly those in counties and States in the Southwest which have been designated as disaster areas by the President. The accumulative effect of continued drought in this area during the past 4 years has created an unprecedented need for emergency credit and livestock feed.

In House Document No. 208, dated July 15, the President requested an additional \$150 million for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund of the Department of Agriculture, based on the recently enacted legislation (Public Law 115, 83d Cong.) authorizing two new types of loans, economic disaster loans and special livestock loans, and providing for emergency assistance through the furnishing of feed and seed in the disaster area.

The committee recommends the full estimate of \$150 million of which \$130 million is added to the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, and \$20 million is authorized for regular production and subsistence loans under the Farmers' Home Administration. Of the funds proposed for the Disaster Loan Revolving Fund, \$30 million is provided for economic disaster loans under section 2 (b) of the act, \$60 million is allowed for special livestock loans under section 2 (c) of the act, and \$40 million is recommended to cover costs incurred in furnishing emergency feed and seed assistance to farmers under section 2 (d) of the act.

The additional funds authorized for the regular production and subsistence loan program of the Farmers' Home Administration are provided to meet emergency needs of farmers and stockmen for this type of loan throughout the United States. While these funds are made available for use primarily in disaster areas, they can and should also be used in other States and areas to make loans to applicants requiring this kind of credit assistance where emergency needs develop.

The Department of Agriculture requested \$1 million for administrative expenses for the loan program. This amount was reduced to \$300,000 by the House but was not confined to the loan program. In order that there may be no doubt as to the use of the \$300,000, the committee recommends that the proviso in the resolution dealing with administrative expenses be amended to read as follows: "Provided further, That not more than \$300,000 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for administrative expenses for loans during the fiscal year 1954."

Public Law 115, on which this joint resolution is based, reads as follows:

(Public Law 115, 83d Cong.; ch. 192—1st sess.)

"H. R. 6054

"An act to amend the act of April 6, 1949, to provide for additional emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen, and for other purposes

"Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act of April 6, 1949 (63 Stat. 43), as amended, is hereby further amended as follows:

"(A) After the second sentence of subsection (a) add the following new subsections:

"ECONOMIC DISASTER LOANS

"(b) The Secretary is authorized in connection with any major disaster determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, to make loans to established farmers and stockmen for any agricultural purpose in the area covered by the determination of the President, if the Secretary finds that an economic disaster has also caused a need for agricultural credit that cannot be met for a temporary period from commercial banks, cooperative lending agencies, the Farmers' Home Administration under its regular loan programs, or other responsible sources. The loans shall be made at such rates of interest and on such general terms as the Secretary shall prescribe for such area.

"SPECIAL LIVESTOCK LOANS

"(c) For a period of 2 years from the effective date of this subsection loans for \$2,500 or more may be made to established producers and feeders of cattle, sheep, and goats (not including operators of commercial feed lots) who have a good record of operations, but are unable temporarily to get the credit they need from recognized lenders, and have a reasonable chance of working out of their difficulties with supplementary financing. The loans may be made on such security as the borrower has available and for the time reasonably required by the needs of the borrower but not exceeding, in the first instance, a period of 3 years. The creditors of the applicant will not be asked to subordinate their indebtedness but must be willing to work with the borrower to the extent of executing standby agreements for such periods of time as is reasonably necessary to give the borrower a chance to substantially improve his situation. The loans shall bear interest at the rate of 5 percent per annum and shall be made on such other terms and conditions as the Secretary shall prescribe. The loans shall be subject to approval by a special committee appointed by the Secretary to serve for the particular area as determined by the Secretary. Loans exceeding \$50,000 shall also be approved by the Secretary. The committee shall consist of at least three members appointed by the Secretary from local persons having recognized knowledge of the livestock industry. The committee shall perform such additional functions under this act, including general direction of the servicing of the loans, as the Secretary may prescribe. The members shall serve at such compensation as the Secretary shall determine not exceeding \$25 for each day spent on the work of the committee and shall be entitled to receive transportation costs and per diem in accordance with standard Government travel regulations.

"EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE IN FURNISHING FEED AND SEED

"(d) The Secretary is authorized in connection with any major disaster determined by the President to warrant assistance by the Federal Government under Public Law 875, 81st Congress (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, to furnish to established farmers, ranchers, or stockmen feed for livestock or seeds for planting for such period or periods of time and under such terms and conditions as the

Secretary may determine to be required by the nature and effect of the disaster. The Secretary may utilize the personnel, facilities, property, and funds of any agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, including Commodity Credit Corporation, for carrying out these functions and shall reimburse the agencies so utilized for the value of any commodities furnished which are not paid for by the farmers and ranchmen, and for costs and administrative expenses necessary in performing such functions.

"AMENDMENTS TO EXISTING PROVISIONS"

"(B) The last sentence of subsection (a) is designated as subsection (e) and a comma and the word 'reimbursement' shall be inserted after the word 'loans' where it first appears in said subsection.

"(C) The letter '(a)' in the last clause of subsection (b) is deleted, the subsection is redesignated as subsection (f), and there shall be added at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'There is hereby authorized to be appropriated to the revolving fund such additional sums as the Congress shall from time to time determine.'

"SEC. 2. Loans under this act shall be secured by the personal obligation and available security of the producer or producers, and in the case of loans to corporations or other business organizations, by the personal obligation and available security of each person holding as much as 10 percent of the stock or other interest in the corporation or organization.

"Approved July 14, 1953."

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that the only amendment added by the Senate Appropriations Committee appears on page 2, in line 12, where the language heretofore read:

Provided further, That not more than \$300,000 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for administrative expenses.

That was the language at that point, as the bill came to us from the House of Representatives.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has added the following amendment: "for loans during fiscal year 1954."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator from California yield to me?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I yield.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I do not wish to suggest the absence of a quorum, because I do not know whether there is any disagreement at all about this matter. The Senator from California did discuss it with the minority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON], did he?

Mr. KNOWLAND. I not only discussed it, but he felt that the necessity of taking care of the drought situation is so urgent that he joined me in hoping that prompt action on the joint resolution would be taken.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I simply wish to understand the situation in that respect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the committee will be stated.

The amendment was, on page 2, in line 12, after the word "expenses," to insert "for loans during fiscal year 1954."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

SALARY INCREASE OF EMPLOYEES OF BOARD OF EDUCATION, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND STUDY OF PAY SCALES AND CLASSIFICATIONS

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2118) to increase the salaries of the employees of the Board of Education of the District of Columbia, and to provide for a study of the pay scales and classifications of such employees, which was, on page 2, line 1, after the word "The," to insert: "Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in cooperation with the."

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I shall ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, will the Senator please explain the amendment.

Mr. CASE. This bill is the so-called salary pay bill for school teachers in the District of Columbia. The bill as passed by the Senate requested the Board of Education to make a study and to report to Congress on the classifications—in other words, as to whether they were proper.

The House has added an amendment to insert the words "Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, in cooperation with the," so that the study will be made jointly by the Board of Education and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia. That is the only change.

Mr. HUMPHREY. For purposes of the RECORD, let me inquire whether this matter has been brought to the attention of the Committee on the District of Columbia. I realize that the Senator from South Dakota is chairman of that committee.

Mr. CASE. I have talked about it with the members of the committee.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Has any disapproval been registered?

Mr. CASE. Oh, no. In fact, everyone thought it would be a good idea to have the Commissioners join with the Board of Education in making the study.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I merely wish to ascertain whether there was any disapproval, so as to be able to determine whether it would be desirable to have a quorum call in connection with the consideration of this measure.

Mr. CASE. I do not think so.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Then I see no need for a quorum call, inasmuch as the Senator from South Dakota has assured us that this matter is not controversial.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, the House amendment is concurred in.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN CONSTRUCTION AT MILITARY AND NAVAL INSTALLATIONS

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2491) to authorize certain

construction at military and naval installations and for the Alaska communications system, and for other purposes.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for a quorum call be rescinded and that further proceedings under the call be suspended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, inviting the attention of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. CASE], let me say that the unfinished business is Calendar No. 673, Senate bill 2491, to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations and for the Alaska communications system, and for other purposes. I am informed that the report on the bill has not yet arrived from the Government Printing Office. I should prefer not to take up this bill, or any other, for that matter, until the report is available, except under most extraordinary circumstances, and after consultation with the minority. I was going to suggest that we might temporarily lay it aside and proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 643, Senate bill 2475, to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes, previous notice having been given that its consideration would be sought today. Let us see how far along we can get with that bill before the report comes in on the military public works bill. We can later return to the consideration of S. 2491, which is so important to the military and on which a conference will probably have to be held.

Mr. CASE. Mr. President, with that understanding, speaking for the Armed Services Committee, I would have no objection, but in view of the fact that it will be necessary for the military construction bill to go to conference, I believe we should resume consideration of the bill as soon as the report is available.

Mr. KNOWLAND. I have asked representatives of the majority policy committee immediately to notify the acting majority leader when the report is available to the Senate.

Mr. CASE. The Printing Office is working under tremendous pressure at this time as we all know. They hoped to have the report ready for us this morning, but so many conference reports and other things demanded attention that it was impossible. We are expecting the report at about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, or perhaps 2 o'clock.

USE OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES TO IMPROVE THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unin-

7/29/13 House

21. WEATHER CONTROL. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment S. 285, to create a committee to study and evaluate public and private experiments in weather modification (H. Rept. 1022)(p. 10649).
22. SUBMERGED LANDS. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 5134, providing for U. S. jurisdiction over submerged lands in the outer continental shelf, which had been reported from conference earlier in the day (H. Rept. 1031)(pp. 10650, 10630-4).
23. FORESTRY. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4646, to provide for transfer of Government timber lands to private operators of sustained-yield projects which are taken over for Government projects (p. 10634).
24. FOREIGN TRADE. The Ways and Means Committee reported without amendment H. R. 2763, to reduce the duty on the importation of wood dowels, if made of fir, spruce, hemlock, or larch, and to provide for duty-free importation of unfinished wood dowels (H. Rept. 1044)(p. 10650).
25. MINERALS; PUBLIC LANDS. Received the conference report on S. 2220, to provide certain exemptions from the requirements that pipelines having rights-of-way over public lands must be operated as common carriers (H. Rept. 1032)(pp. 10634-5).
26. DROUGHT-RELIEF APPROPRIATION. Concurred in the Senate amendment to H. J. Res. 305, drought-relief appropriation bill (p. 10555). This bill will now be sent to the President.
27. PENALTY MAIL. Passed as reported H. R. 6281, requiring all Government departments, agencies, etc., to reimburse the Post Office Department in amounts equivalent to the amount of postage on their penalty mail (pp. 19565-6).
28. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Marshall commended the House Agriculture Committee for planning to hold hearings throughout the country on farm problems after Congress adjourns, favored attendance at these hearings by USDA officials, criticized recent CCC operations as "confidence-shaking," and asked for an adequate farm program (pp. 10640-1).
29. PERSONNEL. Rep. Rogers, Mass., opposed several bills on veterans' benefits, including H. R. 6185, requiring disabled veterans to acquire a passing civil-service grade before adding the preference points (pp. 10645-7).
30. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. The Majority Leader announced that the Consent and Private Calendars will be considered today, July 30 (p. 10566).

, BILLS INTRODUCED

31. PENALTY MAIL. S. 2502, by Sen. Frear, to provide for reimbursement of the Post Office Department for penalty mail; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Also S. 2503. (p. 10483.)
32. PROPERTY. S. 2505, by Sen. McCarthy, to amend the GSA Act; to Government Operations Committee (p. 10486).
33. BANKING AND CURRENCY. S. 2514, by Sen. McCarran, to establish a sound monetary system, etc.; to Banking and Currency Committee (p. 10488). Remarks of author (pp. 10488-90).

34. RECLAMATION. S. 2521, by Sen. Kuchel, to authorize the Interior Department to construct, etc., the Santa Margarita project, Calif.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 10695).
35. RECREATION. H. R. 6607, by Rep. Howell, to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the NEW Department; to Education and Labor Committee (p. 10650).

HOUSE (Continued)

36. FAMINE RELIEF. Passed with amendments S. 2249, to authorize CCC to make agricultural commodities owned by it available to the President to assist in meeting famine or other urgent relief requirements of peoples friendly to the U. S. (pp. 10597-622). Agreed to an amendment by Rep. Weichel providing that at least 50% of the commodities be shipped in American ships (pp. 10609-10). Rejected an amendment by Rep. Jones to reduce the authorization by 50 million (pp. 10607-8), and an amendment by Rep. Coudert to delete language providing for repayment to CCC of its investment in surplus commodities to be used (pp. 10613-14). The following language was stricken on a point of order raised by Rep. Jones, Mo.: "Any assets available to the Commodity Credit Corporation may be used in advance of such appropriations or payments, for carrying out the purposes of this act" (p. 10613). ITEMS IN APPENDIX
37. WATER RESOURCES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Johnson, Tex., claiming the real key to continued industrial development of the Southwest lies in greater utilization of the potential water supply (p. A5031).
38. PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Goldwater inserted an American Agriculturist editorial criticizing price supports (p. A5032).
39. IMPORT CONTROLS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Golden urging additional import control by the executive branch (pp. A5042-3).
Rep. Smith, Miss., inserted a Reporter magazine article opposing high tariffs (pp. A5052-3).
40. DROUGHT SITUATION. Sen. Johnson, Tex., inserted a newspaper article describing the drought situation (pp. A5053-4).
41. EXPENDITURES. Rep. Coudert inserted Rep. Hoffman's statement favoring H. R. 2, to limit Federal expenditures to receipts (p. A5047).
42. BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. Horan inserted a newspaper editorial favoring return to the gold standard (p. A5033).

COMMITTEE HEARINGS RELEASED BY G. P. O.

43. FOREIGN-AID APPROPRIATION BILL, 1954, H. R. 6391. S. Appropriations Committee.

-0-

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654 or send to Room 105A.

-0-

COMMITTEE HEARING ANNOUNCEMENT FOR JULY 30: Loans on forest tracts, S. Banking and Currency (exec).

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1953

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we are again opening the windows of our soul toward Thee, for we need the inspiration of the far-away look and the heavenly vision for the nearby task.

Grant us strength and serenity of mind and heart as we meet the challenge of problems and questions for which our human wisdom does not seem to have a satisfactory solution and a right answer.

Help us to see more clearly how important and vitally necessary it is for us to spend some time in being still and listening to Thy voice if we would gain a better perspective and know the right approach to the duties and responsibilities which baffle us.

May we daily avail ourselves of the great moral and spiritual resources which Thou hast placed at our disposal lest we thwart our souls and do violence to our highest nature.

Hear us in Christ's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Ast, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5016. An act to amend sections 502 (1) and 507 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in order to identify the drug known as aureomycin by its chemical name, chlortetracycline.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills and a concurrent resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 2475. An act to authorize the President to use agricultural commodities to improve the foreign relations of the United States, and for other purposes;

S. 2491. An act to authorize certain construction at military and naval installations, and for the Alaska communication system, and for other purposes; and

S. Con. Res. 45. Concurrent resolution authorizing the holding of ceremonies in connection with the restoration and completion of the frieze in the United States Capitol.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 3480) entitled "An act to amend section 509 of title V of the Agricultural Act of 1949, to extend for 3 years the period during which agricultural workers may be made available for employment under such title," disagreed

to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. AIKEN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. THYE, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. HOEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. CARLSON and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 54-3.

DROUGHT RELIEF BILL

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 305) making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes, with an amendment of the Senate thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the joint resolution.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 2, line 10, after "expenses", insert "for loans during fiscal year 1954."

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I might say that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WHITTEN] is in full agreement with reference to the acceptance of this particular amendment which is of a very minor nature.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House today for 5 minutes, following any other special orders heretofore entered.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that Monday's RECORD be corrected, when the Consent Calendar was being called, I made an observation and the word "contract" should read "compact."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

BILL TO HELP SMALL BUSINESS PROVES TO BE BOOBYTRAP

(Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, fathers seldom repudiate their own children.

It is even more difficult for a legislator to ask for the defeat of his own bill or resolution.

I have arrived at that unique position where I must confess that I was in error. It was my unhappy experience to introduce House Joint Resolution 247, at the request of highly regarded people who are engaged in small business. It proposed to establish a Commission on Sabotage in War Production Plants. It would set up a Commission to safeguard the national security by insuring the orderly production and transportation of essential war materials.

A very patriotic objective on the surface.

It was intended to prevent slowing down of production by the obstructive tactics of Communists who have infiltrated our defense industries.

In doing so, however, it would suppress certain fundamental American rights and privileges. This was not apparent on first reading of the resolution. Further study did reveal this serious flaw in the proposed legislation. We do not have to copy totalitarian methods in order to combat the totalitarian threat. If we do we become similar to, and not different from, the enemy, which is communism.

Especially when we have constitutional laws on our books that can deal with such dangers without demanding that we sacrifice legitimate freedoms.

In its total effect, House Joint Resolution 247 turns out to be more damaging to labor than it is to possible Communist sabotage within industry. It will hurt us more than it will hurt the enemy. The fact that its sponsors did not intend or foresee this ricochet is no excuse. I therefore withdraw my support of this resolution and urge others to oppose it.

The first contradiction is that, although the bill is aimed primarily at communistic infiltration of our defense industries, there is no reference to communism or Communist activity anywhere in the language of the bill.

Section 8 legalizes capricious and union-busting discharges by providing that "plant officers are hereby empowered to discharge forthwith any employee, union steward, or otherwise, who, on reasonable grounds, is suspected of sabotage, slowdown of production, repeated and concerted absenteeism, or other subversive actions." This proposal would place the investigation of suspected sab-

otage, as well as any slowdown of production, repeated and concerted absenteeism, or other actions under the authority of plant officers. Such investigative functions should only be lodged in governmental agencies and then only to the extent necessary to prevent unlawful conduct.

Section 9 makes illegal a variety of regular union activities, such as strikes, or the setting of production quotas. Subsections (d), (e), and (f) are thrown in it to give the appearance of legitimacy, although the employer or the State already have adequate legal recourse for such activities.

Section 10 provides that persons convicted of striking, setting production quotas, and so forth, shall be labeled as traitors and shall be punished by a maximum of 10 years in prison and fined \$10,000. These are stern penalties directed against free labor, the veiled technique of crushing it or intimidating it, under the pretext of protecting the national security.

The present bill provides no adequate procedure whatever for the guarding of the rights of working people or other citizens.

It should be noted that ample laws are already available to prevent violence and destruction of property under procedures protecting individuals against false or spurious charges.

I fear that there is an undercover movement to weaken the free-labor movement in the United States and that it is seizing upon the pressures of the cold war to put over repressive legislation. This is a tricky technique. One does not see the hidden dangers at first glance. When they are exposed, we must have the courage to repudiate such legislation, even though we may have been fooled by it at the beginning.

House Joint Resolution 247 is a legislative boobytrap that must be put out of commission. I personally ask that it be withdrawn.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. LANE asked and was given permission to address the House today for 10 minutes, following the legislative business of the day and any other special orders heretofore entered.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATION BILL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 5969) making appropriations for the Department of Defense and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, and for other purposes, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement on the part of the managers be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House, July 28, 1953.)

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include certain extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, this conference report has the distinction of carrying with it a total which is not only less than the total carried by

the Senate bill, but also less than the total carried by the House bill.

The total of \$34,371,541,000 carried in the report is \$62,599,500 less than the total in the House bill and \$139,761,000 less than the total carried in the Senate bill.

The total is \$1,400,022,000 below the revised estimates submitted in May, and it is \$6,348,390,000 below the budget figures submitted in January by President Truman.

Under leave to extend my remarks I include at this point in the RECORD a table entitled "Summary of Defense Appropriation Bill, 1954":

Summary of Defense appropriation bill, 1954

	Independent agencies	Office of Secretary	Army	Navy	Air Force	Total
Appropriations, 1953-----	\$817, 500	\$409, 800, 000	\$12, 858, 900, 000	\$12, 842, 459, 642	\$21, 073, 027, 000	\$47, 185, 004, 142
Estimates, 1954:						
January-----	1, 515, 000	1, 030, 975, 000	12, 109, 591, 000	11, 499, 850, 000	16, 078, 069, 000	40, 719, 931, 000
Revised-----	275, 000	1, 029, 625, 000	13, 671, 000, 000	9, 782, 663, 000	11, 283, 000, 000	35, 771, 563, 000
House-----	257, 500	1, 019, 500, 000	12, 982, 000, 000	9, 384, 383, 000	11, 048, 000, 000	34, 434, 140, 500
Senate-----	275, 000	769, 600, 000	13, 013, 156, 000	9, 480, 408, 500	11, 247, 862, 500	34, 511, 302, 000
Conference-----	275, 000	769, 550, 000	12, 995, 406, 000	9, 438, 310, 000	11, 168, 000, 000	34, 371, 541, 000
Conference comparison with:						
Appropriations, 1953..	-542, 500	+359, 750, 000	+136, 506, 000	-3, 404, 149, 642	-9, 905, 027, 000	-12, 813, 463, 142
January estimates-----	-1, 240, 000	-261, 425, 000	+885, 815, 000	-2, 061, 540, 000	-4, 910, 000, 000	-6, 348, 390, 000
Revised estimates-----		-260, 075, 000	-675, 594, 000	-344, 353, 000	-120, 000, 000	-1, 400, 022, 000
House-----	+17, 500	-249, 950, 000	+13, 406, 000	+53, 927, 000	+120, 000, 000	-62, 599, 500
Senate-----		-50, 000	-17, 750, 000	-42, 098, 500	-79, 862, 500	-139, 761, 000

For all practical purposes, Mr. Speaker, this is a unanimous report.

I do not, therefore, care to comment at any length. However, in the interest of clarity it should be pointed out that the conferees do not intend through amendment 36 to eliminate correspondence or extension courses conducted by or through agencies of the Defense Department.

It may also be stated, in the light of inquiry, that section 640 of the bill is intended to include all foreign-duty allowances, including foreign-duty pay.

Having been compelled by illness to be absent when the bill was on the floor of the House, I want at this time to express my sincere appreciation to each of the other members of the subcommittee of which I have the honor to be the chairman.

Particularly to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. SCRIVNER], chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Air Force, who piloted the bill through the House with such great ability. Also to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Army; to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. MILLER]; the gentleman from New York [Mr. OSTERTAG]; to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKAL], and to the three minority members on the committee; its former distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. MAHON]; the gentleman from California [Mr. SHEPARD]; and the gentleman from Florida [Mr. SIKES].

It has been a pleasure and a privilege to serve with all of them. Together they constitute one of the strongest committees I have ever been a member of.

I also want to express my thanks to the able members of our clerical staff, to Corhal Orescan, executive assistant of the committee; to Paul Wilson, Samuel Crosby, and Robert Michaels, executive assistants of the Subcommittees on Naval Appropriations, on Air Force Appropriations, and on Army Appropriations; and to Earl Silsby, assistant clerk of the committee. All of them have contributed greatly to the work of the committee.

Finally I want to express my thanks and the thanks of the committee to a group of gentlemen who, from patriotic motives, were good enough to come to Washington and to serve on the staff of consultants and investigators for the subcommittee, with but few exceptions, without reimbursement except for expenses.

These gentlemen, for the most part, men who are or have been outstanding in their respective fields in private life, in part from the General Accounting Office, in the period of a few months available to them, made studies and submitted reports which were invaluable to the committee and which, I am sure, will prove of great assistance to the armed services in the long run. Old-timers in the Department have already testified to the value of the assistance rendered. I feel that the committee, the Congress, and the country are greatly indebted to these gentlemen.

With sincere appreciation I include the names of those who have contributed in this manner to the work of the committee on Appropriations Armed Services:

Public Law 175 - 83d Congress
Chapter 301 - 1st Session
H. J. Res. 305

JOINT RESOLUTION

All 67 Stat. 297.

Making additional appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year 1954, and for other purposes.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1954, the following sums: Department of Agriculture. Additional appropriations, 1954.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

DISASTER LOAN REVOLVING FUND

For an additional amount for the disaster loan revolving fund established under the Act of April 6, 1949, as amended (12 U. S. C. 1148a-1 to 1148a-3), \$130,000,000: *Provided*, That when used for loans under section 2 (c) of said Act such fund shall not be subject to the minimum loan limitation of \$2,500: *Provided further*, That not more than \$40,000,000 of such fund may be used for emergency feed and seed assistance under section 2 (d) of said Act, including reimbursement to the President's Emergency Fund for costs incurred in furnishing assistance in the form of livestock feed in drought areas designated as disaster areas by the President, under authority of the Act of September 30, 1950 (42 U. S. C. 1855), as amended, between June 25 and July 15, 1953: *Provided further*, That not more than \$300,000 of the funds provided by this paragraph may be used for administrative expenses for loans during fiscal 1954. 63 Stat. 43; 64 Stat. 414. 64 Stat. 1109.

FARMERS' HOME ADMINISTRATION

LOAN AUTHORIZATION

For an additional amount for loans under title II of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, \$20,000,000, to be borrowed in the same account as is authorized under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1954. 50 Stat. 524. 7 USC 1007-1009. Ante, p. 219.
Approved July 31, 1953.

